

ISSUED
DEC 22 1953

JOURNAL
OF
SOUTH AFRICAN BOTANY
VOL. XIX.

PLANTAE NOVAE AFRICANAE.

Ex Africa semper aliquid novi.—*Pliny*.

SERIES XXXI.

By R. H. COMPTON.

(With Plate XVIII.)

***Podalyria insignis* Compton sp. nov.**

Frutex robustus, *foliis* orbiculatis, coriaceis, obtusis, rugosulis, dense griseo-tomentosis. *Inflorescentiae* omnino velutinae, dense paniculatae, terminales et laterales. *Corolla* conspicua, glabra, flava.

Habitat. Cape Province. Montagu Division: Dobbelaar's Kloof, 4000 ft. alt., 25 Sept. 1946, *Compton* 18441. (Type, in Herb. Nat. Bot. Gdns.) May 1940, *Esterhuysen* 1869, *Bond* 337, *Walgate s.n.* Kiesiesberg, 3500 ft. alt., 27 Sept. 1946, *Compton* 18495.

A robust evergreen shrub, up to 2 m. high, with long leafy rod-like branches. Young *stems* terete, up to 6 mm. diam., densely grey-tomentose. *Leaves* ovate-orbicular, coriaceous, entire, cordate, obtuse, mucronate, densely tomentose on both surfaces, especially below, tending to become rusty with age, rugulose above, the whole venation very prominent below but only the midrib prominent above, up to 5 cm. long and broad, on a stout petiole c. 4 mm. long. *Inflorescences* terminal and subterminal, pyramidal, up to 10 cm. long and broad, the flowers densely massed and very conspicuous. *Peduncles*, *bracts*, *pedicels* and *calyces* densely rusty-velvety-pubescent. *Bract* c. 10 mm. long, 14 mm. wide. *Pedicel* c. 15 mm. long. *Calyx* truncate or slightly intruse at the base, c. 9 mm. long, variable in lobing: *anterior sepal* almost free, ovate-lanceolate, c. 8 mm. long, 4 mm. wide; the two *posterior sepals* united nearly to the apex; the *lateral sepals* sometimes free, sometimes united to the posterior sepals. *Corolla* completely glabrous, distinctly veined, bright yellow. *Vexillum* with claw

c. 3 mm. long, the lamina orbicular, obtuse, 16 mm. long, 25 mm. wide: *alae* with claws c. 5 mm. long, the laminae obliquely ovate, obtuse, c. 13 mm. long, 10 mm. wide: *carina* with claws c. 5 mm. long, the lamina c. 13 mm. long, 9 mm. wide. *Stamens* free almost to the base, filaments c. 13 mm. long, broadening towards the base. *Ovary* densely hirsute, with several ovules. *Fruit* about 4 cm. long, 1 cm. wide, densely velvety, the valves twisting spirally on dehiscence.

A magnificent plant, well distinguished from all other known species of Podalyria except *P. chrysantha* Adamson by the yellow colour of its corolla, by the dense paniculate terminal and subterminal inflorescences and by many details of leaves and flowers which are larger in all dimensions. It is so far only known from two localities in the Montagu Division where it occurs on the south side of mountains bordering the Karoo, near their summit. It has not so far been brought into cultivation, but it richly deserves it.

DYMONDIA Compton gen. nov.

Compositae—Arctotideae—Arctoteae.

Capitulum sessile, subterminale, solitarium. *Involucrum* campanulatum, bracteis multiseriatis, non appendiculatis. *Receptaculum* leviter convexum, alveolarum marginibus dense hirsutis. *Flosculi* radii feminei, ligulati; *disci* hermaphroditi, tubulares. *Achaenia* glabra. *Pappus* paleolis hyalinis, biseriatis, brevibus. *Styli rami* breves, radii ovati, disci truncati.

Genus adhuc monotypicum.

So far monotypic. *Capitulum* solitary, subterminal, sessile. *Involucre* campanulate, the bracts multiseriate, without appendages. *Receptacle* slightly convex, the margins of the alveolae densely hirsute. *Ray florets* female, ligulate: *disc florets* hermaphrodite, tubular. *Achenes* glabrous. *Pappus* short, of two rows of hyaline scales. *Style branches* short, those of the ray florets ovate, of the disc florets truncate, long-exserted.

Dymondia Margaretae Compton sp. nov.

Fruticulus caulibus subterraneis implectentibus, ramulis brevibus erectis, foliosis. *Folia* explanata, lineari-oblancoolata, parum sinuato-dentata, supra viridia, glabra, subter dense albo-sericeo-lanata, marginibus leviter inflexis. *Involucrum* c. 12 mm. long, 10 mm. lat. *Flosculi* radii 8—13, ligulati; *disci* numerosi, tubulosi; omnes flavi. Aliter ut in generis descriptione.

Habitat. Cape Province. Bredasdorp Division: Flats south of Bredasdorp, M. Dryden-Dymond, Nat. Bot. Gdns. 1710/33. (*Type*, in Herb Nat. Bot. Gdns.) Bontbok National Park, in shallow dry pan, 8 October 1950, Compton 22178.

A much-branched sub-shrub with a network of rhizome-like branches at or just below the surface of the ground, with numerous short erect shoots bearing leaf-rosettes, the whole forming a dense mat completely covering the soil. Horizontal *rhizomes* up to 8 mm. diam. *Leaves* numerous in each rosette, spreading horizontally, up to 5 cm. long and 5 mm. wide, usually less, narrowly linear-oblongate, obtuse, sinuate-dentate with 2 or 3 shallow obtuse teeth on each side, the margins somewhat incurved, showing the white underside (more so when dry): upper surface dark green and glabrous, almost glossy, lower surface with densely felted white silky-woolly indumentum. *Capitula* not numerous, solitary, subterminal, (growth being apparently sympodial), sessile and closely clasped by the surrounding foliage leaves. *Involucral bracts* multiseriate, the outermost longest, c. 13 mm. long, linear, acute, their distal halves having lanate indumentum: median bracts broadly oblong, c. 8 mm. long, 3 mm. broad, with a narrow subapical dorsal patch of indumentum: the innermost rather shorter and narrower. *Receptacle* somewhat convex, the insertion of the disc florets surrounded by a ring of numerous white hairs. *Ray florets* 8—13, female: ovary glabrous, turbinate: tubular portion of corolla 6 mm. long, lamina elliptical, 12—14 mm. long, 3 mm. wide, yellow, minutely fibrollose and with a dark median stripe beneath, with about 4 veins: style branches short, ovate, lobulate: pappus of two rings of short broad lacinate hyaline scales. *Disc florets* c. 30, hermaphrodite; ovary, basal hairs and pappus as in the ray florets; corolla tubular, the basal portion slender, 2 mm. long, the upper portion campanulate, 2 mm. long, the lobes 1 mm. long, the margins slightly inrolled, hooded and minutely lobulate; anthers shortly sagittate; style branches short and truncate, long-exserted.

The genus and species are named in memory of the plant's first collector, Miss Margaret E. Dryden-Dymond, gardening apprentice and improver at the National Botanic Gardens, Kirstenbosch from 1927 to 1932, when she became a member of the staff: she resigned in 1937 to take up teaching work and died in June 1952.

The plant was first collected by Miss Dymond on a Kirstenbosch expedition to the Bredasdorp District. Only one patch was seen, a few square yards in extent, by the roadside. Living material was brought back and propagated; and it has been extensively used at Kirstenbosch ever since in rock-work and for covering small areas of bare ground, a purpose for which it is eminently suited. In spite of repeated search, the original spot was never located subsequently, and no further records of the plant were made until 1949, when recognisable fragments were brought to the Kirstenbosch Herbarium by Mr. H. David, who had collected them in flat ground at the foot of the Potteberg, Bredasdorp

District. In October 1950 it was found uniformly covering a large shallow dry pan in the Bontbok National Park. (Compton 22178.)

Dymondia Margaretae does not fit into any genus hitherto described. Its nearest affinities are with *Landtia* and *Arctotheca*, from one or both of which it differs in its peculiar woody-rhizomatous habit, its sessile capitula, non-appendiculate multiseriate involucre bracts, densely hairy alveolar margins and biseriate pappus scales.

Its peculiar habit of growth and the attractive appearance of its vegetative parts make it a valuable garden plant, even though its flowers, which may be produced at almost any season of the year, are never profuse. It can be propagated with great ease by breaking up into pieces. Its adaptability to climates other than that of the Cape coastal belt has not been determined, but it can withstand a light frost.

***Cenia expansa* Compton sp. nov.**

Species nova, *C. Duckittae* L. Bolus affinis, sed floribus ligulatis parum paucioribus minoribusque, flavis non aureis, et aliter differt.

Habitat. Cape Province. Malmesbury Division: Kotze (mouth of Berg River), 2 Sept. 1944. *Compton* 15936 (*Type*, in Herb. Nat. Bot. Gdns.) Piquetberg Division: Near Sauer, 10 Sept. 1949. *Barker* 5778. Specimens cultivated at Kirstenbosch, source unknown, in Herb. Nat. Bot. Gdns. (24 Sept. 1941, *Walgate* 31 Oct. 1941, *Henderson* 2168, 2 Nov. 1944.)

A soft strongly growing annual, branching mainly from the base, the branches decumbent and leafy below, becoming erect and pedunculoid above, up to 50 cm. long. *Stems* pale, terete, hirsute throughout. *Basal*



FIG. 1. *Cenia expansa* Compton. 1, Fragment of stem and cauline leaves, nat. size. 2. 3. 4. Capitulum from above, below and in section, nat. size. 5. Outer involucre bract $\times 5$. 6. 7. 8. Marginal, ligular and disc florets $\times 5$. Hort. Nat. Bot. Gdns., 31 Oct. 1941. (Del. M. Walgate.)

leaves up to 7 cm. long, 2 cm. wide, 2—3-pinnatifid in the upper half, the *cauline leaves* progressively smaller and less divided: segments linear-lanceolate, channeled, appressed-hirsute, the apex setose-apiculate. *Capitulum* solitary, diameter up to 3 cm. in luxuriant specimens, often less. *Involute* inflated, broadly obconic, glabrous, glaucous, the segments 16—25 in two rows, broadly deltoid with a scarious margin and sometimes a blunt, elongated, scarious apex, many-veined, glabrous except for a few appressed hairs near the tip. *Marginal florets* few, without corolla, but with a bilobed style and producing an achene. *Ligulate florets* c. 25, yellow, the tube very short, the lamina c. 5 mm. long, 2 mm. wide, the small inner lobes recurved. *Disc florets* very numerous, the corolla 2 mm. long, tubular below, campanulate above, 4-lobed, yellow. *Marginal achenes* compressed, scarious-margined below, obovate, emarginate, glabrous, 2 mm. long, 1.5 mm. wide.

A frequent plant in the western sandveld. It is very variable in size according to soil and season, and it can be a showy and conspicuous plant with bright yellow capitula up to the size of a florin. It is, however, less handsome than the other large-flowered species, *C. Duckittae* L. Bolus, from the Darling district (e.g. at Bok Bay, *Compton* 6780, *Kies* 154): this has more numerous and much longer ligulate florets which are of a deep orange colour; the involucre bracts are rather narrower and have longer appendages, and the whole plant, including the involucre bracts, is less hirsute.

Gnaphalium alticolum Compton sp. nov.

Compositae—Senecionideae—Gnaphalieae.

Herba perennis, caulibus decumbentibus, foliis omnibus utrinque lanatis, basalibus obovato-spathulatis, obtusis, caulinis angustioribus subacutis, capitulis numerosis in capitibus hemisphericis dense glomeratis, bracteis membranaceis, erectis, obtusis, stramineis, floribus c. 55, quorum dimidiis filiformis, femineis.

Habitat. Basutoland: Phutha, near Mokhotlong, c. 10,000 ft. alt., 26 Feb. 1949, *Compton* 21570. (*Type*, in Herb. Nat. Bot. Gdns.): Machaba Peak, 21 March 1936, *Galpin s.n.* Griqualand East: Mt. Fletcher District, summit of Satsanna's Peak, 9,550 ft. alt., 17 March 1904, *Galpin* 6670.

A small perennial plant with a woody rootstock from which arise numerous herbaceous stems, prostrate below, becoming suberect below the inflorescence, loosely lanate. *Leaves* soft, entire, loosely lanate on both sides, the basal ones obovate-spathulate, obtuse, c. 3 cm. long, 1 cm. wide, the cauline leaves gradually diminishing in size and changing in shape to those below the inflorescence which are lanceolate, subacute and somewhat undulate. *Capitula* numerous, subsessile and aggregated

in a subsessile dense terminal rounded head up to 2 cm. in diameter, matted together at their base by long white woolly hairs arising from the short peduncles and the bases of the outermost bracts, c. 4 mm. long, 3 mm. diam. *Involucral bracts* all erect, membranous, straw-coloured, the outer ones ovate, subacute, the others subspathulate, obtuse, slightly longer than the florets. *Florets* c. 55, of which rather more than half (the outermost) are filiform females, the others hermaphrodite. All florets have a white pappus of about 10 very fine caducous hairs, barbellate towards the ends, c. 3 mm. long.

A species on the borderline between *Gnaphalium* and *Helichrysum*, only separated from the latter genus (with which it has, perhaps, more real affinity) by the large number of peripheral filiform female florets, which are in several rows and are, in fact, more numerous than the central perfect florets.

***Macowania sororis* Compton sp. nov.**

Compositae—Inuloideae.

Species *M. pulvinari* affinis, sed foliis validioribus, obtusioribus, capitulis et eorum partibus majoribus, et aliter differt.

Habitat. Cape Province. Griqualand East: Mount Currie, 7000 ft. alt., among rocks, April 1938, *Sister Mildred* 8. (*Type*, in Herb. Nat. Bot. Gdns.) Basutoland: Machaba Peak, highest point, 21 March 1936, *Galpin s.n.* ?14088. Natal: Mont-aux-Sources, 9500 ft. alt., Jan. 1894, *Flanagan* 1879.

A dense cushion-like shrub up to c. 25 cm. high, with numerous forking and diverging densely leafy branches ending in solitary capitula. *Stems and leaf-bases* loosely lanate when young. *Leaves* linear, suberect when young, patent and somewhat reflexed when mature, obtuse or bluntly apiculate, rigid, densely glandular-hispid on the upper surface, the margins thick and reflexed almost covering the lanate lower surface, with a narrow median groove above, 1.2—1.5 cm. long, 2 mm. wide. *Capitula* solitary, terminal, pedunculate, erect, exerted just beyond the leaves. *Peduncle* c. 8 mm. long, terete, bractless, lanate. *Involucre* c. 1 cm. long, 8 mm. diam., the scales rigid, light coloured, scarious, glandular and lanate, multiseriate, gradated, the longest lanceolate, slightly carinate, acute, c. 7 mm. long, 1.5 mm. wide. *Ray florets* c. 16, female, ligulate, yellow, ovary c. 2 mm. long, terete, pubescent, tube 4 mm. long, puberulous, lamina c. 7 mm. long, 2 mm. wide, apex shortly 3-lobed, style-branches slender, c. 1.3 mm. long, pappus bristles c. 18, stiff, straight, uniformly barbellate, c. 6 mm. long, a little longer than the corolla tube. *Disc florets* c. 40, hermaphrodite, ovary as in ray florets, corolla tubular, yellow, c. 6 mm. long, the upper half wider than the puberulous lower half, anthers

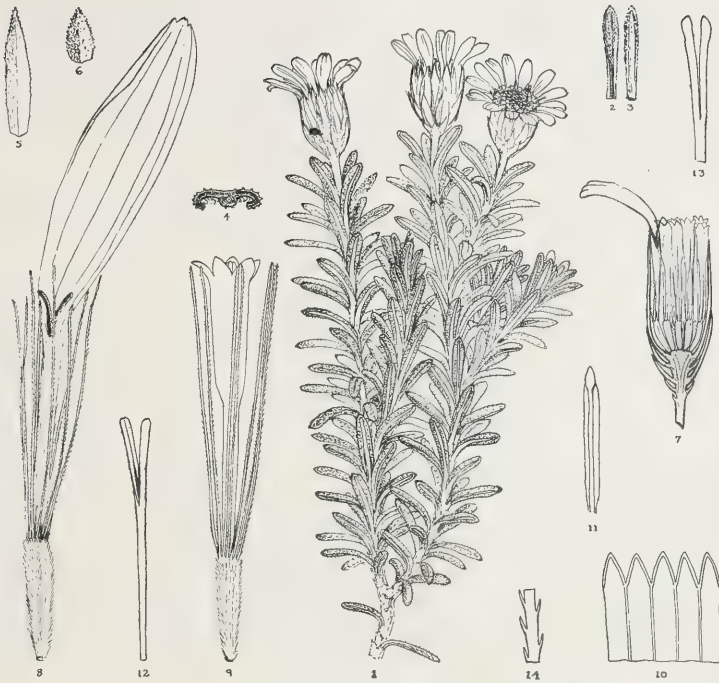


FIG. 2. *Macowania sororis* Compton. 1. Portion of plant, nat. size. 2, 3. Leaves, upper and lower surfaces, nat. size. 4. Leaf, transverse section $\times 4$. 5, 6. Inner and outer involucre scales $\times 2$. 7. Capitulum, longitudinal section $\times 2$. 8. Ray floret $\times 8$. 9. Disc floret $\times 8$. 10. Corolla of disc floret spread out (distal portion only) $\times 8$. 11. Stamen $\times 8$. 12, 13. Part of style and branches from ray and disc florets $\times 8$. 14. Part of pappus bristle $\times 16$. *Sister Mildred* 8. Del. M. Walgate.

with slender basal awns appressed to filament, pappus as in ray florets, about equalling the corolla tube.

As compared with *M. pulvinaris* N. E. Brown (type *Galpin* 2258!) which it most resembles, this is a more robust plant with stouter and more obtuse spreading leaves and larger capitula whose parts are also larger and more numerous. (For descriptions and drawings of previously recognised species of *Macowania*—except *M. (Homochaete) conferta* (Benth.) Phillips—see C. A. Smith in *Bothalia* II, p. 347, 1927.)

***Othonna Barkerae* Compton sp. nov.**

Frutex subglaberrimus, omnino glaber. *Folia* alterna, herbacea, parum incrassata, oblanceolata, base gradatim longe attenuata, irregulariter

dentata, acuta, margine coriacea. *Inflorescentiae* terminales vel subterminales, laxe corymbosae, pedunculis elongatis, vix folia excedentes. *Involucrum* campanulatum, profunde 8-lobatum, herbaceum, marginibus anguste scariosis. *Flosculi* radii ligulati, feminei, fertiles, laminis elongatis, flavis; *disci* masculini, tubulares, ovariis glabris. *Achaenia* dense appresse sericeo-hirsuta. *Pappi* capilli numerosi, rigidi, albi.

Habitat. Cape Province. Ladismith Division: Seven Weeks Poort, 6 August 1949, Barker 5453. (*Type*, in Herb. Nat. Bot. Gdns.) Marloth 2884: Wurts 1108, 22 Aug. 1953, 2500 ft., frequent.

An erect soft-wooded shrub c. 100 cm. high, glabrous throughout (except the achenes), slightly glaucous. *Stems* of current year's growth up to 5 mm. or more in diameter, slightly ridged by the decurrent leaf veins and margins: older stems with prominent leaf scars and wrinkled bark. *Leaves* alternate, clustered towards the ends of the branches, erecto-patent, oblanceolate, tapering gradually below to a narrowly winged base, the apex acute, the distal part of the lamina with a few irregular acute teeth, the proximal part usually entire or sometimes denticulate, the margin coriaceous: texture herbaceous, somewhat fleshy: lateral veins immersed, becoming more noticeable in the dry state: overall length c. 8—12 cm., width 1.5—2.5 cm. *Inflorescences* loose few-headed corymbs, terminal or subterminal, slightly exceeding the leaves, *Peduncles* pale: *bracts* small, linear. *Capitula* borne singly on elongated pedicels. *Involucre* campanulate, of about 8 lanceolate bracts which are uniseriate, separate almost to the base, herbaceous with narrow scarious margins, c. 7 mm. long. *Ray florets* c. 8, ligulate, yellow, the tubular portion of the corolla 5 mm. long, the ligular portion c. 2 cm. long, 4 mm. wide, 5-veined, the ovary turbinate, hairy, 2 mm. long. *Disc florets* numerous, male, the corolla slender, tubular, 4 mm. long, the lobes small, yellow, the ovary 3 mm. long, glabrous. *Achenes* c. 5 mm. long, densely appressed-silky-hairy. *Pappus* of many stiff white minutely barbellate bristles, c. 7 mm. long.

This new *Othonna* shows some affinity, judging from the rather inadequate descriptions by De Candolle and Harvey, to *O. osteospermoides* DC., collected by Drège in the Zwanepoelpoortsberg (that is, near Miller) and, *fide* De Candolle, in the Zwart Ruggens (that is, near Jansenville) though Drège does not mention this latter locality in his index. Material of this species was, however, not available for comparison. Its locality lies 150 miles in a direct line from Seven Weeks Poort. Another, more remote, affinity is with *O. quinquedentata* of the Cape Peninsula etc.

A collection recently received from Rev. T. Wurts, cited above, is apparently a luxuriant form with broader leaves than usual, more numer-



FIG. 3. *Othonna Barkerae* Compton. 1. Branch, nat. size. 2. Capitulum $\times 2$. 3. Ray floret $\times 4$. 4. Disc floret $\times 4$. 5. Corolla of disc floret laid out $\times 4$. 6. Three stamens $\times 4$. 7. Style of disc floret $\times 4$. 8. Achene $\times 4$. 9. Achene after soaking in hot water (pappus shortened) $\times 4$. *Barker 5453. Del. W. F. Barker.*

ous capitula, thicker involueral bracts and wider but slightly shorter ray florets.

What may be starved forms of the species have been collected near the summit of the Zwartberg Pass, c. 5000 ft. alt.: *Dyer* 92 in Herb. Albany Mus., *Pocock* S. 197 in Herb. Bolus.

It is strange that this rather conspicuous plant has not been collected more often, as according to Mr. Wurts it is frequent in Seven Weeks Poort: perhaps its superficial resemblance to the widely spread *Chrysanthemoides moniliformis* Norlindh may account for this neglect.

***Othonna spektakelensis* Compton sp. nov.**

Species *O. retrorsi* affinis, sed caulibus minus lanatis, foliorum denticulis paucioribus, basibus angustioribus, laminis latioribus, involucrem bracteas paucioribus, plerumque 5, radii flosculis paucioribus, distincta.

Habitat. Cape Province. Namaqualand: Near Spektakel, 3500—3800 ft. alt., Sept. 1883, *Bolus* 9596. Spektakel, 25 Aug. 1941, *Compton* 11466, *Esterhuysen* 5732. Eselsfontein (between Springbok and Spektakel), Aug. 1949, *Hall*, *Nat. Bot. Gdns.* 771/49; 8 Sept. 1950, *Hall* 141. (*Type*, in Herb. Nat. Bot. Gdns.) Spektakel Hill, 4 Sept. 1951, *Maguire* 1010.

Plant perennial with a woody obconical rootstock tapering quickly to a long tap-root and bearing a few densely leafy abbreviated aerial shoots. *Leaves* varying much in size up to c. 6 cm. long, 1.5 cm. wide, suberect, oblanceolate, tapering to the base, of thin texture, glabrous, rather glaucous, the apex obtuse or subacute, the margins denticulate, the teeth varying in size, callous, about 8 to the centimetre, venation prominent on both sides when dry, reticulate, the veins joining to 5 parallel veins in the thicker sub-petiolar base which eventually splits into persistent bristles: a small amount of woolly packing is present between the leaf bases. *Inflorescences* axillary, several from each crown, up to 35 cm. high, often less, almost bractless, the slender peduncle forking a few times high above the base and bearing the small capitula on slender pedicels in a loose panicle, glabrous throughout. *Involucre* obconic, bracts 5, rarely 6, obovate-lanceolate, free nearly to the base, glabrous, glaucous, narrowly membrane-edged, 5 mm. long. *Ray florets* 5—7, usually 5, rarely 8, ligulate, female, fertile, corolla tube 1.5 mm. long, lamina 7 mm. long, 3 mm. wide, usually 5-veined, yellow: style branches linear: ovary pubescent on the ridges. *Disc florets* 15—30, usually about 20, male: corolla tubular, obconic, yellow, c. 3 mm. long: ovary slender, glabrous c. 1.5 mm. long. *Achenes* densely hairy, 1.5 mm. long: pappus white, minutely barbellate, 3 mm. long.

Allied to *O. retrorsa* DC., but differing in its general aspect and in a number of more or less quantitative details. It is less robust, the leaves

are fewer, narrower at the base and broader in the lamina, with fewer and coarser denticles, and their bases are more inclined to break up into fibrous tufts and are less copiously packed with wool. The peduncles and pedicels are more slender. The involucre bracts are normally fewer (usually 5), and the ray florets are also almost always less than 8. The area of distribution is also somewhat different, lying between Springbok and Spektakel, whereas *O. retrorsa* occurs mainly in and to the south of the Khamiesberg.

The first collection of *O. spektakelensis* was by Harry Bolus in 1883: his specimens in the Bolus Herbarium (*Bolus* 9596) bears a label "*O. retrorsa*" in N. E. Brown's handwriting. De Candolle's description of *O. retrorsa*, founded on Drège's Khamiesberg collections, indicates a different plant, however, from which, in my opinion, the Spektakel plant should be distinguished. Other gatherings of true *O. retrorsa* are *Compton* 17304 (10 miles south of Khamieskroon), *Lewis in Herb. S.A. Mus.* 57547 (5 miles south of Khamieskroon), *Leighton* 1244 (quartzite koppie north of Darter's Grave), *Schlechter* 11193 (between Garies and Springbok), *Hutchinson* 840a (Khamieskroon).

Another species related to *O. retrorsa* is *O. Zeyheri* (Sond.) Harv., (Fl. Cap. III, p. 339), founded on imperfect specimens, *Zeyher* 996, from Kammapus. (Zeyher's journey was "von Lieslap uber Kammapus bis Hofkraal an Hartebest Rivjer": recent maps show "Kamaboos" or "Gannabos" in this area which lies to the south-east of the Khamiesberg near Bokkraal). This is probably identical with a plant collected by Hall (Nat. Bot. Gdns. 462/52) on granite boulders at Khamieskroon, and with other plants from the Khamiesberg (e.g. *Pearson, Sladen Expedition* 5808) placed as *O. retrorsa* var. *linearifolia* Harv. It is a cushion-like plant often many inches in diameter, occurring in rock crevices—a distinct habitat from either true *O. retrorsa* or *O. spektakelensis*.

EREMIELLA Compton gen. nov.

Ericaceae—Ericoideae.

Genus adhuc monotypicum.

Folia 4-nata. *Flores* 4-nati, terminales, sessiles. *Bractae*, *sepala*, *corollae* hirsutae. *Bractae* 3, scariosae. *Sepala* 4, valde discreta, scariosa. *Corolla* cyathiformis, 3-lobata, hirsuta, lobis obtusis. *Stamina* 6; antherae inclusae, basifixae, cellulis base discretis, muticae. *Ovarium* 3-carpellatum, carpellis uniovulatis, ovulis pendentibus. *Stylus* filiformis, stigmatibus capitellato, exserto.

Leaves 4-nate. *Flowers* 4-nate, terminal, sessile. *Bracts*, *sepals* and *corolla* hirsute. *Bracts* 3, scarious. *Sepals* 4, separate to the base, scarious.

Corolla cyathiform, 3-lobed, hirsute, the lobes obtuse. *Stamens* 6, the anthers included, basifixed, muticous, the cells separate to the base. *Ovary* of 3 carpels which are uniovulate, the ovules pendent. *Style* filiform, stigma capitate, exserted.

Eremiella outeniquae Compton sp. nov.

Fruticulus ramosus. *Caules* hirsuti. *Folia* patentia, supra glabra, infra hirsuta. Aliter ut in generis descriptione.

Habitat. Cape Province. Mossel Bay Division: Ruyterskop, 4500 ft. alt., 26 Nov. 1949. *Compton* 21818. (*Type*, in Herb. Nat. Bot. Gdns.)

A small erect much branched shrub, a few inches to a foot or more high. *Stems* roughly hirsute with hairs of different lengths. *Leaves* 4-nate, petioles appressed, laminae patent, linear-oblong, obtuse, sulcate, almost glabrous above, hirsute with simple and gland-tipped white hairs on margin and under surface, glabrescent with age, 1.5—2 mm. long. *Flowers* sessile in numerous small terminal clusters, 4-nate, erect or nodding, c. 4 mm. diam. *Bracts* and *sepals* closely appressed to one another and to the corolla. *Bracts* 3, oblong-lanceolate, the lowest a little broader than the others, 1.5 mm. long, scarious, tinted on margins and under surface, darker, obscurely keeled and with a few long hairs at the apex. *Sepals* 4, free to the base, linear-oblong, otherwise like the bracts. *Corolla* cyathiform, 3-lobed to about the middle, 2 mm. long and in diameter, dull pink, hirsute, the lobes obtuse and rounded. *Stamens* 6, filaments filiform, 1 mm. long, slightly thicker towards the top, bearing two quite separate anther-cells 0.6 mm. long, which are basifixed, glabrous, obovate, obtuse, muticous and dark coloured, and open by oval pores about half their length. *Ovary* globose, dark coloured, on a dark inconspicuous disc, glabrous or minutely pubescent on the upper half, 3-carpellary, each carpel containing one apically attached flattened ovule. *Style* slender, 2 mm. long. *Stigma* capitate, exserted. Mature *fruit* with a coriaceous wall, globose, 1.5 mm. diam.

The addition of a new genus to the existing list of Ericoideae is a matter for some hesitancy, but there can be little doubt that this very distinct plant merits generic rank as much as other usually accepted genera. Though it has so far only been collected on one occasion, several plants were then obtained: these were uniform among themselves and showed no signs of being abnormal or a chance hybrid. The remarkable circumstance that with a 4-sepalate calyx, the corolla should be 3-lobed, the androecium of 6 stamens and the ovary of 3 uniovulate carpels, is sufficient to distinguish it from other Ericoid genera: and the cyathiform corolla, included anthers and other features are such as to separate it from most of them.

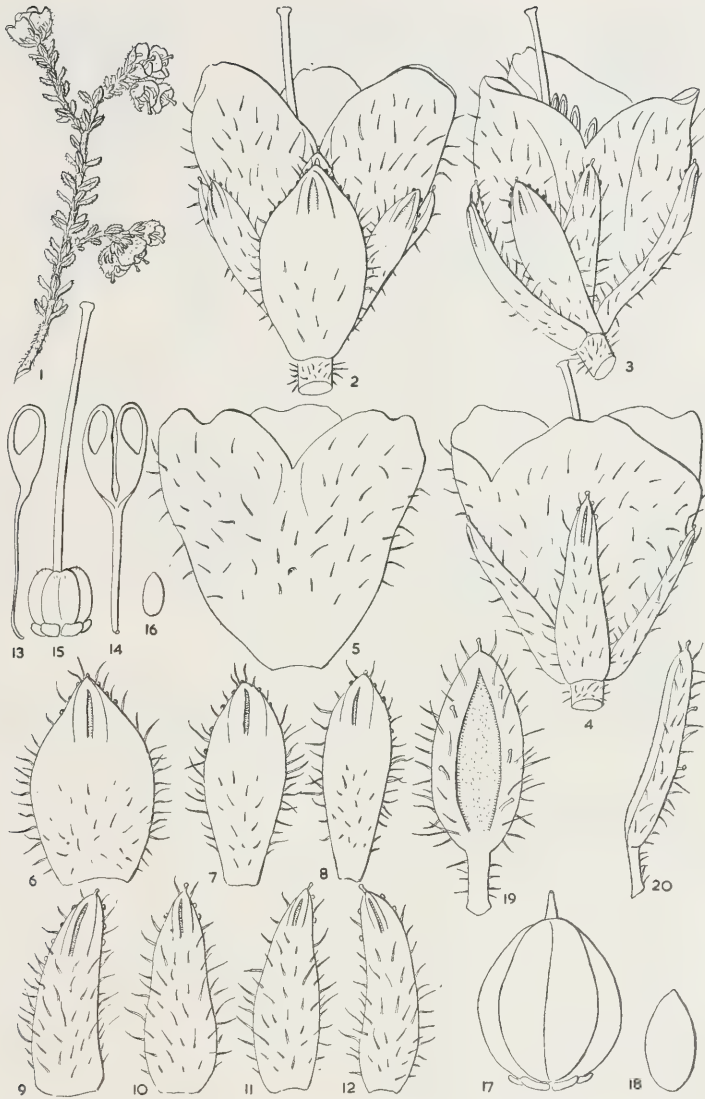


FIG. 4. *Eremiella outeniquae* Compton. 1. Branch $\times 2$. 2. Flower from above $\times 20$. 3. Flower, side view $\times 20$. 4. Flower from below $\times 20$. 5. Corolla $\times 20$. 6, 7, 8. Bracts $\times 20$. 9, 10, 11, 12. Calyx segments $\times 20$. 13, 14. Stamens, side and front view $\times 20$. 15. Gynaecium $\times 20$. 16. Ovule $\times 20$. 17. Ripe capsule $\times 20$. 18. Seed $\times 20$. 19. Leaf from below $\times 20$. 20. Leaf, side view $\times 20$. Compton 21818. Del. W. F. Barker.

If we accept the reduction of all the South African Ericoideae to seven genera, as proposed by Dr. E. P. Phillips (Journ. S. Af. Bot. X, p. 69, 1944; Genera of S. Af. Flowering Plants ed. II, p. 558, 1951) this would fall into his enlarged and very aggregate genus *Eremia*. In my opinion, however, it is doubtful whether such a wholesale reduction of genera is justified, or whether it does not increase the difficulties of analysing this complex group: it might well be argued that, on the other hand, the great genus *Erica* deserves generic subdivision to bring it more into line with its allies. The only reason for retaining it as a single genus is that its floral formula is practically uniform throughout, and this is the reason why, I think, the "minor Ericoideae" are best divided into a rather large number of genera.

While *Eremiella* is distinct enough from all other genera, its nearest affinities are with *Eremia* as described by N. E. Brown in the *Flora Capensis*, IV. i, 1905/9. A comparison may be made with the little-known *Eremia brevifolia* Benth. (DC. Prodr. VII, p. 700; Fl. Cap. IV. i, p. 334), a plant of similar general appearance, only known from the original gathering, *Masson* 57, from Attaqua's Kloof—a locality not far removed from Ruyterskop. From this plant, however, *Eremiella outeniquae* differs in its trimerous corolla, androecium and gynaeceum, its hairy corolla, glabrous and less manifest anthers, wider calyx lobes, coarsely hairy leaves and other minor features.

***Acrostemon Barkerae* Compton sp. nov.**

Ericaceae—Ericoideae.

Fruticulus erectus, ramosus. *Caules* puberuli. *Folia* 3-nata, erecto-patentia, juventute linearia, albo-pilosa, demum ovata, glabra. *Flores* in capitulis terminalibus aggregati. *Pedicelli*, *bractae* et *calyx* longe albo-pilosi. *Bractae* 3, approximatae. *Calyx* profunde lobatus. *Corolla* ovoidea, glabra, ore angusto. *Antherae* terminales, exsertae, angustae, muticae, medio divisae, fuscae. *Ovarium* globosum, 4-angulatum, glabrum, 4-carpellatum, carpellis uniovulatis. *Stylus* longe exsertus, stigmatibus parvo.

Habitat. Cape Province. Worcester Division; Scherpenheuvel, hillsides, 29 Sept. 1951. *Barker* 7523. (*Type*, in Herb. Nat. Bot. Gdns.) Clayish foothills on east side of Stettynsberg near Villiersdorp, *Esterhuysen* 15584. (*A.* Zeyher s.n. plant named *A. equisetoides* Kl. by Reichenbach f., from Worcester, of which there are a few fragments in the Bolus Herbarium, may be the same.)

A densely branched erect shrublet. Young stems slender, puberulous. Leaves 3-nate, erecto-patent, petiole 0.5 mm. long, lamina 2—3 mm. long, linear when young becoming ovoid, obtuse, sulcate, at first white-



FIG. 5. *Acrostemon Barkeri* Compton. 1. Branch, nat. size. 2. Flower $\times 10$. 3. Corolla $\times 10$. 4, 5, 6. Bracts $\times 10$. 7. Calyx segments $\times 10$. 8. Three calyx segments, inner view $\times 10$. 9. Stamen, front view $\times 10$. Stamen, side view $\times 10$. 11. Gynaecium $\times 10$. 12. Ovule $\times 10$. 13. Young leaf $\times 10$. 14. Old leaf $\times 10$. Barker 7523. Del. W. F. Barker.

pilose especially towards the tip, soon becoming glabrous, the margins with minute sessile glands when young. *Flowers* numerous in terminal subglobose clusters of about 8. *Pedice*l, bracts and calyx covered with long white spreading simple hairs. *Pedice*l c. 1.2 mm. long. *Bracts* approximate, median bract lanceolate, c. 1.2 mm. long, lateral bracts linear, c. 1 mm. long. *Calyx* divided to near its base, segments lanceolate, c. 1.5 mm. long, 0.5 mm. wide. *Corolla* c. 4 mm. long, c. 2 mm. diam., pink, glabrous, ovoid, the mouth very narrow, the lobes very small. *Stamens* 4, filaments slender, anthers long-exserted, terminal, muticous, dark brown, narrow, divided about half way down, the lobes parallel, c. 2 mm. long, 0.5 mm. wide. *Ovary* globose, 4-angled, glabrous, c. 1 mm. long and wide, 4-locular, each cell containing one slender pendulous ovule. *Style* filiform, c. 7 mm. long, far-exserted, the stigma minute.

An attractive species with apparently a very restricted distribution. Its nearest affinity is probably with *A. equisetoides* Klotzsch from Tulbagh Waterfall. I name it after Miss W. F. Barker, whose excellent material in the Kirstenbosch Herbarium establishes its distinctness, and to whom I owe many admirable drawings of Ericaceae and other plants described in the volumes of the Journal of South African Botany.

***Erica monantha* Compton sp. nov.**

§ Ceramia.

Fruticulus diffusus vel suberectus, internodiis elongatis. *Folia* 3-nata, patentia, mucronata, juventute hirsuta, glandulifera, demum glabra. *Flores* axillares, solitarii. *Bracteae* basales. *Pedicelli* angusti, elongati. *Sepala* acuta, longe mucronata, marginibus reflexis. *Corolla* cyathiformis, subquadrangulata, puberula, segmentibus erectis, obtusis vel parum emarginatis. *Filamenta* angusta, glabra. *Antherae* inclusae, oblongae, muticae, glabrae. *Ovarium* depresso-globosum, hirsutum, lobatum, stylo recto vel curvato, stigmate subcapitato, exserto.

Habitat. Cape Province. Ceres Division: Wabooms River (Cold Bokkeveld) 3000 ft. alt., 25 Sept. 1936. *Compton* 6641. (*Type*, in Herb Nat. Bot. Gdns.). Clanwilliam Division: Elands Kloof, 25 March 1951. *Compton* 22690.



FIG. 6. *Erica monantha* Compton. 1. Portion of plant, nat. size. 2. Fragment of stem and leaves $\times 5$. 3. Flowers $\times 5$. 4. Flower cut lengthwise $\times 5$. 5. Sepal $\times 10$. 6. Stamens $\times 10$. 7. Ovary $\times 10$. 8. Transverse section of ovary $\times 5$ *Compton* 6641. Del. M. Walgate.

A small diffuse or suberect shrub, the internodes slender, elongated, glandular-pubescent. *Leaves* 3-nate, occasionally 4-nate, patent, oblong, sulcate, the lamina 2—3 mm. long, clothed with long soft white hairs and shorter glandular hairs and tipped with a long stiff mucro, finally glabrous. *Flowers* axillary, solitary. *Bracts* like the leaves, basal. *Pedicels* slender, sub-cernuous, thinly glandular-pubescent, 5—7 mm. long. *Sepals* ovate, acute, 1.2 mm. long, long-mucronate, glandular-hairy, the margins reflexed. *Corolla* cyathiform, subquadrangular, puberulous,

pale rose-coloured, 3 mm. long and broad; segments erect, obtuse or slightly emarginate, 1 mm. long, 2 mm. wide. *Stamens* included, filaments slender, glabrous; anthers muticous, oblong, 0.8 mm. long, the pore small. *Ovary* hirsute, depressed-globose, lobed, the style straight or slightly curved, the stigma subcapitate, shortly exserted.

A distinct species of the § *Ceramia*, its nearest allies being *E. leptoclada* van Heurck and Mull.-Arg., *E. myriocodon* Guthrie and Bolus, and *E. cryptanthera* Guthrie and Bolus. From *E. leptoclada* (including the var. *aristata* Bolus) it differs in its hirsute ovary, its long pedicel and in the shape of its corolla. From *E. myriocodon* it differs in its muticous anthers, long pedicel, leaves mostly 3-nate, the shape of the leaves and their long mucro. From *E. cryptanthera* it differs in its muticous anthers, hirsute ovary, sulcate leaves, rosy corolla, the hairiness of its leaves, sepals, etc. Its locality is very different from that of its nearest allies.

The following specimens may also belong to this species, though they have open-backed leaves and sepals, a white corolla and slightly larger sepals and corolla. They come from sheltered positions, which may account for the differences from the type as described above. The bracts may be borne in varying positions on the pedicel—in some cases near the base, in others half way up, and occasionally near the top.

Esterhuysen 14719: Ceres Division: Kloof S. W. side of Schurftberg, on sheltered rather dry earthy cliff face, side of kloof, 7 Dec. 1948. *Esterhuysen* 15202: Ceres Division: Mitchell's Pass, crevices in overhanging rock where moisture seeps through, afternoon sun only, 27 March 1949. *Esterhuysen* 16612: Piketberg Division: Rocky plateau on Twenty-four Rivers Mts., 3000—3800 ft. Above Porterville, on shaded sandy floor of overhanging rock-shelter. 16 Dec. 1949.

***Erica Porteri* Compton sp. nov.**

§ *Pleurocallis*.

Species *E. Thomae* affinis, sed bracteis sepalisque brevioribus, corolla angustiore bicolorata, antheris brevioribus muticis inclusis, foliis brevioribus patentibus, et aliter distincta.

Habitat. Cape Province. Caledon Division: Buffels Kloof, near Pringle Bay, 500 ft. alt., 25 March, 16 June, 17 August 1953. *H. Porter s.n.* (*Type*, in Herb. Nat. Bot. Gdns.)

An erect rigid rather virgate shrub, about 50 cm. high. *Stems* grey-pubescent. *Leaves* numerous, 6-nate, erect at base, spreading horizontally and curving upwards at the tips, stiff, linear, sulcate, acute, glabrous, 7—12 mm. long, 1 mm. wide. *Flowers* axillary, borne densely along about 2—3 cm. of the stem near its apex. *Pedicels* erecto-patent, c. 7—8 mm. long, puberulous. *Bracts* 3, appressed to the pedicel, one just below its

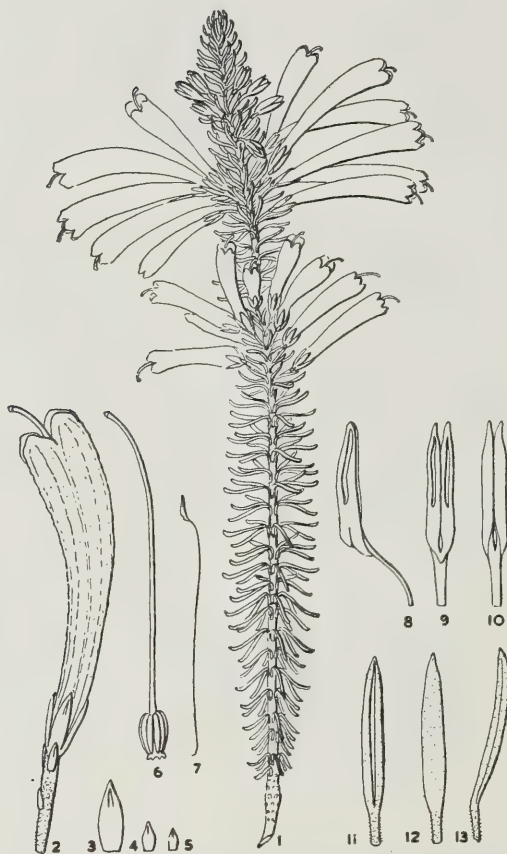


FIG. 7. *Erica Porteri* Compton. 1. Branch, nat. size. 2. Flower $\times 2$. 3. Calyx segment $\times 2$. 4. Upper bract $\times 2$. 5. Lower bract $\times 2$. 6. Gynaecium $\times 2$. 7. Stamen, side view $\times 2$. 8, 9, 10. Anthers, side, front and back views $\times 10$. 11, 12. Leaves, lower and upper views $\times 4$. 13. Leaf, side view $\times 4$. *H. Porter s.n. in Herb. Nat. Bot. Gdns. Del. W. F. Barker.*

middle, the others c. 2 mm. below the calyx, deltoid, acute, viscid, 1.5 mm. long. *Sepals* green, glabrous, viscid, erect, closely appressed to the corolla, linear-lanceolate, coriaceous, c. 5 mm. long, 1.2 mm. broad. *Corolla* tubular, somewhat viscid, the basal $\frac{2}{3}$ bright rose-red shading to white in the distal $\frac{1}{3}$, slightly curved downwards, glabrous but with a rugulose surface, c. 25 mm. long, gradually widening from 3 mm. diam.

at the base to 5 mm. diam. at the mouth, the lobes erect, orbicular, obtuse, 2 mm. long. *Filaments* filiform, pink to white. *Anthers* included, linear, smooth, muticous, dark brown, 2 mm. long, the pore 1 mm. long. *Ovary* c. 1.5 mm. long, 8-lobed, the apex intruse, glabrous. *Style* exserted, deflexed outside the corolla: stigma capitate.

Related to *E. Thomae* L. Bolus, but differing much in general appearance. The leaves are 6-nate, are only about half as long and spread stiffly from the stem. The flowers are smaller, both in length and diameter, and are strikingly bicoloured. The anthers are included, their tips being about 3 mm. below the apex of the corolla, and are less acute at the apex, truncate and muticous at the base. The calyx and bracts are only half as long, and the position of the bracts (judging from the drawings in Ann. Bolus Herb. IV, Pl. I.1, 1925) is different.

This beautiful Heath was discovered by Mr. Harold Porter in abundance in one small locality, two or three acres in extent, to which he conducted me. The plants were quite uniform in appearance and showed no ordinary indication of hybridity. Towards the periphery of the patch it thinned out to scattered plants, the impression given being that of a "distribution circle" of a recently evolved species. I have pleasure in naming the species in honour of Mr. H. Porter, an *Erica* enthusiast, who is a member of the Council of the Botanical Society of S. Africa and who, as chairman of the Hangklip Beach Estates, is making every effort to conserve the exceptionally rich flora of the area controlled by his syndicate.

***Erica subimbricata* Compton sp. nov.**

§ *Geissostegia*.

Species *E. Sonderianae* affinis, sed pedicellis longioribus, bracteis remotioribus, non viscidis, sepalis corollaque majoribus, non viscidis, antheris basifixis longioribus, et aliter distincta.

Habitat. Cape Province. Ceres Division: Elands Kloof Pass, 2500 ft. alt., sandy ground, 23 Sept. 1936, *Compton* 6650 (*Type*, in Herb. Nat. Bot. Gdns.) Piquetberg Division: Piquetberg, Sept. 1937, *Pillans* 7728.

A small erect shrub. *Stems* puberulous. *Leaves* 3-nate, imbricate, erect or slightly incurved, sulcate, oblong, obtuse, glaucous, ciliate at the base when young, 4—5 mm. long. *Flowers* terminal, 3-nate, mostly on short erecto-patent lateral branches, horizontal or deflexed. *Pedicels* pubescent, 6—7 mm. long. *Bracts* white, rigid, 2 mm. long, keel-tipped, the lowest c. 2 mm. below the flower, the other two 1 mm. below the flower and clasping its base. *Calyx* white, rigid, 3 mm. long, the sepals broadly ovate, shortly keel-tipped, glabrous, minutely denticulate, the base coriaceous, the midrib somewhat wrinkled transversely. *Corolla* white, tubular, slightly wider in the middle, c. 3.5 mm. long including the



FIG. 8. *Erica subimbricata* Compton. 1. Branch, nat. size. 2. Flower $\times 5$. 3. Corolla $\times 8$. 4. Sepal $\times 8$. 5, 6, 7. Anthers, side, front and back views $\times 10$. 8. Stamen, side view $\times 5$. 9. Gynaecium $\times 8$. 10, 11, 12. Bracts $\times 8$. 13. Whorl of leaves $\times 5$. 14. Leaf from below $\times 5$. Compton 6650. Del. E. Wasserfall.

obes which are broadly orbicular, erect, obtuse, minutely denticulate, overlapping one another at the edges, 2 mm. diam., fading brown. *Filaments* slender, straight, c. 4.5 mm. long, passing smoothly into the *anthers* which are well-exserted, dark brown, linear, subacute, muticous, glabrous, c. 2 mm. long, the pore 1.5 mm. long. *Ovary* glabrous, c. 1.5 mm. long, including a ribbed obtuse beak. *Style* 5 mm. long, straight, stigma clavate, projecting slightly beyond the anthers.

An affinity of *E. Sonderiana* Guthrie and Bolus, but differing sufficiently to warrant separation as a species. The pedicels are about three times as long, the bracts are further below the flower and are not viscid, the sepals and corolla are rather longer and are not viscid, the anthers are twice as long, slender and borne continuously with the filaments. *Phillips* from Sneeuwgat, 4—4500 ft. alt., Nov. 1916, in Herb. Kew., may be the same.

***Erica syngenesia* Compton sp. nov.**

§ Pachysa.

Species *E. spectabili* affinis, sed floribus grandioribus, filamentis latioribus, antheris inter se adhaerentibus, et aliter differt.

Habitat. Cape Province. Ladismith Division: Seven Weeks Poort 2500 ft. alt., 8 July 1953, 12 Aug. 1953, *Wurts* 1016. (*Type*, in Herb. Nat. Bot. Gdns.)

A stout erect branching shrub. *Stems* puberulous with minute reflexed hairs. *Leaves* 3-nate, erecto-patent or slightly inflexed, imbricate, linear-oblong, sulcate, very minutely puberulous with reflexed hairs, c. 5 mm. long, 1 mm. wide. *Flowers* terminal, 3-nate, erect or nodding, the pedicels, bracts, calyx and corolla white. *Pedicels* c. 5 mm. long, minutely puberulous and with a few sessile glands. *First bract* median, scarious, sulcate-

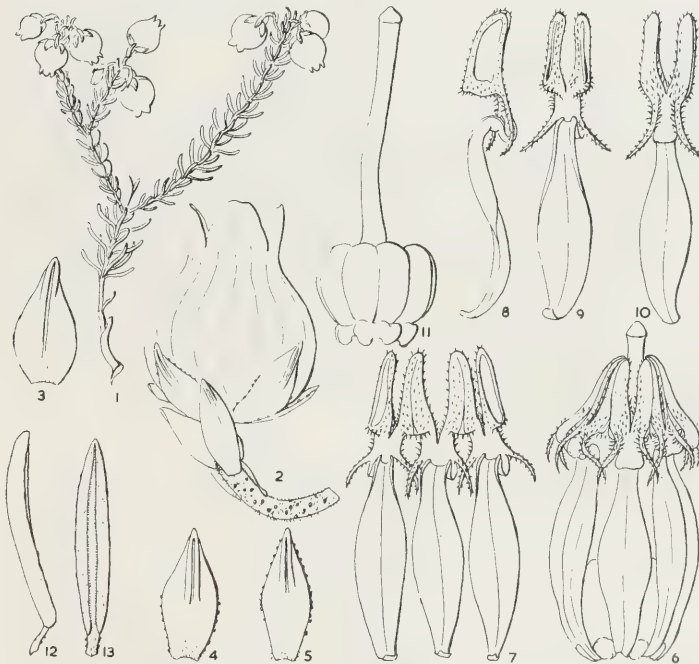


FIG. 9. *Erica syngenesia* Compton. 1. Branch, nat. size. 2. Flower $\times 5$. 3. Bract $\times 5$. 4, 5. Sepals $\times 5$. 6. Androecium and gynaecium $\times 5$. 7. Three stamens, front view $\times 5$. 8. Stamen, side view $\times 5$. 9. Stamen, front view $\times 5$. 10. Stamen, back view $\times 5$. 11. Gynaecium $\times 5$. 12. Leaf, side view $\times 5$. 13. Leaf, lower view $\times 5$. *Wurts* 1016. Del. W. F. Barker.

keeled, green-tipped; *other bracts* a little higher on the pedicel, sulcate-keeled: all c. 3 mm. long, 2 mm. wide. *Sepals* broadly ovate narrowing to a sulcate-keeled obtuse apex, c. 3 mm. long, 2 mm. wide, minutely puberulous, ciliolate towards the base and with a few marginal sessile glands. *Corolla* broadly obovoid-urceolate, somewhat contracted below the mouth, the tube c. 5 mm. long and in diameter, distinctly veined, the lobes erect, obtuse, c. 1 mm. long. *Filaments* white, ribbon-shaped with a distinct mid-vein, 1 mm. wide in the middle, narrower above and below, sharply bent down and up again below the anther. *Anthers* dark-coloured, of two distinct cells, c. 1.5 mm. long, minutely hispidulous, the pore almost as long as the cell, aristate, the awns adnate to the filament, their subulate tips diverging widely: each anther-cell when young adheres firmly to the adjoining cell of the next anther, thus forming a united anther-ring around the style: later the anthers break apart to reveal their pores and shed their pollen. *Ovary* inserted on a dark 8-lobed disc, globular, glabrous, 4-lobed with a depressed apex. *Style* c. 2.5 mm. long: *stigma* included, conical.

E. syngenesia is related to *E. spectabilis* Klotzsch, a species which occurs on the coastal limestone hills of the Riversdale and Bredasdorp Divisions—a very different and rather remote habitat. The present species is a taller but rather less floriferous shrub, the individual flowers being rather larger in all parts. Somewhat similar plants occur in other inland localities, e.g. on the Witteberg, Laingsburg Division. The most noteworthy feature of *E. syngenesia* is the way in which the rather large hispidulous anthers adhere to one another, especially in the young state, so that the cells of adjacent anthers appear more closely connected than the two separate cells of the same anther: the filaments are much broader, especially in the middle, than in *E. spectabilis*, the anther itself is larger, and there are other minor differences.

***Erica tenuipedicellata* Compton sp. nov.**

§ Chlorocodon.

E. coarctata affinis, sed pedicellis multo longioribus, patentibus, corolla alba, foliis angustioribus, ceterisque differt.

Habitat. Cape Province. Caledon Division: Flats near Hawston, 23 Aug. 1946, *Compton* 18170. (*Type*, in Herb. Nat. Bot. Gdns.)

A small dense virgately branched shrub. *Stems* slender, erect, flexuous, minutely puberulous. *Leaves* 3-nate, erect, imbricate, linear, straight or slightly incurved, acute, glabrous, 5—6 mm. long. *Flowers* numerous, singly or in pairs at the end of very short axillary shoots, forming a long pseudo-raceme. *Pedicels* filiform, erecto-patent or spreading widely from the main stem, glabrous, 5 mm. long: one bract basal, the others about

1 mm. above the base, clasping the pedicel, c. 0.5 mm. long. *Flowers* borne far beyond the leaves, mostly nodding when mature. *Sepals* scarious, keeled, c. 2 mm. long, about equalling the corolla. *Corolla* cyathiform, glabrous, white, c. 2 mm. long, the segments nearly as long as the tube, obtuse, very minutely denticulate. *Filaments* slender, c. 1 mm. long. *Anther* cells distinct, muticous, acute at the apex, c. 1 mm. long, the pore c. 0.5 mm. long, manifest or slightly exserted, the pollen dust-like. *Ovary* glabrous, c. 0.5 mm. long. *Style* c. 1.5 mm. long, often somewhat deflexed, the stigma exserted, obconic-peltate.

A distinct little Heath, related to *E. coarctata* Wendl., but of quite different aspect, mainly on account of its much longer spreading pedicels, the narrower, straighter and more acute leaves and the white corolla. So far only collected on one occasion.

***Erica zebrensis* Compton sp. nov.**

§ Polycodon.

Frutex erectus, ramosus. *Folia* 3-nata, erecta, linearia, acuta, glabra. *Flores* terminales, 3-nata, subcernui, omnino colorata. *Pedicelli* elongati. *Bractee* 3, quarum 2 approximatae, 1 parum remotiora. *Sepala* ovata, concava. *Corolla* late cyathiformis, glabra. *Antherae* manifestae, obtusae, base breviter apiculatae. *Ovarium* globosum, minute puberulum. *Stylus* exsertus, stigmatum capitulato.

Habitat. Cape Province. George Division: Zebra, north of Outeniqua Pass, 2000 ft. alt., 3 Dec. 1951. *Compton* 23087. (*Type*, in Herb. Nat. Bot. Gdns.)

An erect much-branched shrub. *Stems* slender, puberulous with reflexed simple hairs. *Leaves* 3-nate, erect, glabrous, sulcate, acute, equaling the internodes or somewhat imbricate, c. 3 mm. long. *Flowers* 3-nate, numerous, terminating slender erecto-patent lateral branches, more or less cernuous. *Pedicels*, *bracts*, *sepals* and *corolla* magenta-coloured. *Pedicels* 3 mm. long, thinly puberulous. *Bracts* lanceolate, two close beneath the calyx, the other about 1 mm. below, 1 mm. long. *Sepals* scarious, ovate, concave, somewhat keeled, 1 mm. long. *Corolla* broadly cyathiform, glabrous, 2 mm. long, the tube equalling the broad obtuse lobes, c. 3 mm. diam. at the mouth. *Filaments* and *anthers* of about equal length; *anthers* manifest, dark brown, 0.6 mm. long, oval, obtuse at apex with two short basal points, the pore c. 0.3 mm. long. *Ovary* globose, flattened and minutely puberulous at the top, dark coloured. *Style* slender, 2.5 mm. long, exserted; stigma capitate.

An attractive species on account of its graceful form and the brightly coloured perianth contrasting with the dark manifest anthers. Perhaps related to *E. nemorosa* Klotzsch, *E. floribunda* Lodd. and *E. Pearsoniana*

L. Bolus, but distinct on account of the long pedicels, the simple not floccose hairs, the well-spaced flowers, approximate bracts, broader-shaped corolla and manifest anthers.

Paranomus micranthus (Schltr) Compton comb. nov.

(*Nivenia micrantha* Schlechter in Engl. Bot. Jahrb. XXVII, p. 107 1900.)

While studying an unusually small and distinct-looking *Paranomus* from the Potteberg (on the boundary of the Swellendam and Bredasdorp Divisions) with a view to describing it as a new species, I found that a plant from the Elim Hills (Bredasdorp Division) had been described by its collector, Schlechter, under the name *Nivenia micrantha*, and that this had been sunk by Phillips and Hutchinson (in Fl. Cap. V.i. p. 716) in *Nivenia Lagopus* R. Br., a species whose area of distribution, viz. Tulbagh and further north, is remote from Elim. *Nivenia micrantha* was recognised by Schlechter as being related to *N. Lagopus*, but he pointed out that the small flowers and conspicuously dark stigmas are good distinguishing characters and that the perianth segments are rosy-red inside.

The Potteberg plant is, I consider, conspecific with the Elim plant, though its inflorescences are often even shorter and practically spherical, and it remains to place it under *Paranomus*, a change not made by N. E. Brown in his article on the *Nivenias*. (Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Af. XXI, pp. 262, 264, 1934.)

Bolus 7863 is another collection of the same plant from the Elim locality: in fact both *Schlechter* 9640 and *Bolus* 7863 are labelled "in collibus prope Elim." Phillips and Hutchinson, however, (l.c. p. 717) cite the Bolus plant under *N. spicata* R. Br.!

In restoring Schlechter's species to independent rank I cite the following specimens:

Schlechter 9640 (type): in collibus prope Elim.

Bolus 7863: in collibus prope Elim.

Pillans 9417: hills north of Elandspad Farm (i.e. on the south side of the Potteberg) 15 Oct. 1940.

Compton 19538: Albertsdal, north side of the Potteberg, 31 May 1947.

Lachnea ruscifolia Compton sp. nov.

Thymelaeaceae.

Frutex erectus. *Caules* pubescentes. *Folia* alterna, ovata, integra, coriacea, supra plana, infra valde venosa. *Flores* axillares, sessiles, solitarii. *Perianthii lobii* utrinque tubusque albi, pubescentes; *tubus* angustus, ore dense pilosa; *lobi* patentes, lanceolati. *Stamina* 8, inaequales, filamentis longis, exsertis. *Squamae* 8, flavae, lineares. *Stigma* exsertum, penicillatum.



FIG. 10. *Lachnea ruscifolia* Compton. 1. Branch, nat. size. 2. Flower from above $\times 5$. 3. Flower, side view $\times 5$. 4. Perianth lobe and part of tube with scales and stamens attached $\times 5$. 5. Scale $\times 10$. 6. Long stamen $\times 10$. 7. Short stamen $\times 10$. 8. Gynaecium $\times 5$. 9. Young fruit $\times 5$. 10. Young seed $\times 5$. 11, 12. Bracteoles $\times 10$. 13. Bud with bracteoles attached $\times 5$. 14, 15. Young leaves, lower and upper views $\times 5$. 16, 17. Old leaves, lower and upper views $\times 5$. *Wurts 1036. Del. W. F. Barker.*

Habitat. Cape Province. Ladismith Division: Elandsberg, Klein Zwartberg Range, 2000 ft. alt. July/August 1953, *T. Wurts 1036*. (*Type*, in Herb. Nat. Bot. Gdns.): Paardeberg, at head of Huis River Pass, south side of ridge, 23 May 1950, *Esterhuysen 17108*: South slope of Roodeberg, 24 May 1950, *Esterhuysen 17193*.

Erect, sparsely branched shrub, up to 60 cm. high. *Stems* terete, pubescent when young, dark coloured, with conspicuous leaf scars.

Leaves alternate, spreading, coriaceous, glabrous, ovate to orbicular, entire, subacute, concave above, narrow-based, smooth above, minutely punctulate, with about 8 prominent ridges below which converge to base and apex, the margin indurated, pilose when young; c. 6—10 mm. long, 4—7 mm. wide. *Flowers* solitary, axillary, sessile. *Bracteoles* minute, scarious. *Perianth* white, the tube and both surfaces of the lobes densely pubescent: *tube* slender, c. 4 mm. long, slightly dilated at the base around the ovary, expanding abruptly just below the lobes: *lobes* 4, spreading, narrowly lanceolate, 5—6 mm. long, 1.5—2 mm. wide, marked with a few faint veins: *throat* with a dense tuft of white hairs. *Stamens* 8, all exserted, the filaments slender, the longest over 2 mm., the shortest c. 1 mm.: *anthers* yellow. *Scales* 8, alternating with the stamens and at the same level, linear, laterally flattened, 0.7 mm. long, yellow. *Ovary* glabrous, style lateral, stigma shortly exserted, capitate-penicillate. *Fruit* 2 mm. long, enclosed in the persistent base of the perianth tube.

The flowers are those of a *Lachnea*, but their position singly in the leaf-axils is unusual in the genus, though it occurs in *L. micrantha* Schltr. and *L. axillaris* Meissn. From these species *L. ruscifolia* differs in its much larger and broader leaves and larger pubescent flowers. The leaves are distinctive but of the same general type as in *L. stricta* Meissn. and *L. elegans* Compton, recalling a *Ruscus* or some *Cliffortia* sp.



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PLATE XVIII. *Dymondia Margaretae* Compton. 1, Portion of plant, nat. size. 2, 3, Capitula, nat. size. 4, Median involucre bract $\times 3$. 5, Ray floret $\times 4$. 6, Disc floret $\times 4$. 7, Stamen $\times 10$. 8, Stigma of disc floret $\times 10$. 9, Ovary $\times 10$. 10, Achene $\times 10$. Photographed by the University of Cape Town Photographic Department from coloured drawings by Miss M. Walgate, August 1938, by permission of the Curator of the Bolus Herbarium.